

## AGAINST THE CITY.

Suit Brought to Recover Damages for Alleged Injury.

\$10,000 THE SUM INVOLVED.

The City of Massillon Named as Defendant in the Litigation—Bad Streets and Unprotected Embankments—Other Items of Interest.

CANTON, Oct. 18.—The city of Massillon has been involved in a damage suit by the filing of a petition in court, late on Thursday afternoon by Lawyers R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon, and Thayer, Weber & Turner, of Canton. The plaintiff is Edward S. Brenner, who by his next friend, Simon Brenner, prays for judgment against the city in the sum of \$10,000, for alleged permanent injury.

Edwin is the 7-year-old son of Simon Brenner, and on October 2, 1896, was thrown from a wagon over an embankment in South Erie street.

It is alleged that the street was in a bad condition and the embankment unprotected and dangerous to passing vehicles. It is further claimed that the defendant corporation was well aware of the unsafe condition of the thoroughfare.

Mr. Brenner and his son were driving on the street in a heavy wagon. The team frightened at a street car and became unmanageable and dashed over the bank referred to. Mr. Brenner jumped from the vehicle, calling to his son to do likewise, but the youth was too badly frightened to comply and was caught in the wheel that followed.

ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED.

Walter Heiman, the 13 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Heiman, was struck by the Valley railway engine on Thursday evening and almost instantly killed. Young Heiman was walking backwards twisting a piece of a broomstick as a baton. The Heimans formerly resided in Massillon.

MARRIED IN CANTON.

R. B. Walter and Miss Clara M. Braum, of Massillon, were married, Thursday evening, in this city, by Justice Robertson, at his office. They returned home immediately after the ceremony.

## BESSIE CRAMER'S CASE.

Her Recovery Possible—Kindra Languishes in Jail.

Bessie Cramer, the Cleveland young lady who attempted suicide Tuesday evening at the home of Edward Slack, in Pond street, in this city, is considerably better this morning, and the attending physicians predict that she will fully recover from the poison. W. H. Kindra, who is to blame for Miss Cramer's rash act, is still confined in the city prison and is likely to remain there for several days to come.

He was fined \$1 and the costs, in all \$6.40, by Mayor Schott, and being unable to pay was committed to jail. Kindra followed Miss Cramer here from Cleveland and tried to induce her to depart with him. He has harassed her for several years.

## KINDRA DISCHARGED.

He is Released on Condition That He Leave Town.

W. H. Kindra, who Maggie Cramer says is the author of all her troubles, including the attempt to commit suicide, was released Friday afternoon by Mayor Schott, on condition that he leave town immediately. Kindra left, but he says that he will return and have the Cramer girl arrested on a charge of which he refuses to say more. He was charged with disturbing the peace, and was unable to pay his fine of \$1 and costs.

Miss Cramer is improving but is still in a precarious condition. Mrs. Slack, the lady with whom she was living, who was also very ill, has suffered a relapse as a result of the excitement occasioned by the happenings of the past few days, and her recovery is doubtful.

## NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS

AT WEST BROOKFIELD.

The Rev. J. H. Barron, of the Dalton circuit, will serve the M. E. church of this village for the present conference year.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM MASSILLON

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 27.—Anton Kopp, Adam Volkmar, G. Hackett and his honor, Tobias Schott, of Massillon, spent the other afternoon at this place, inspecting the brewery and calling on friends. They are a jolly crowd, and we hope that they may pay us another visit again before long.

MARRIED AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, Oct. 15.—F. G. Hammel, of Bolivar, and Miss Henrietta Harold, of Wilmot, were married at the home of the bride Wednesday afternoon.

E. W. Hilliard Dead.

E. W. Hilliard, a well-known and highly respected young man of this city, died Thursday, after a lingering illness, at the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kohl, in East Oak street. Mr. Hilliard came to Massillon nearly seven years ago and was engaged in the installment business in this city, Uhrichville and Dennison. He was an enterprising young man and made many fast friends. A trifle more than a year ago he married Miss Maggie Kohl and but recently a child was born to them. Mr. Hilliard has also a mother and several brothers living in New York state.

Bryan in Michigan.

OWASSO, Mich., Oct. 17.—[By Associated Press]—Bryan began speech making at 8 a. m. at St. Johns where a good crowd listened for twenty-five minutes. He spoke again at Avid for three minutes and at this place, he addressed a large audience.

## WM. HOWARTH INJURED.

His Leg Broken by the Falling of a Plank.

Wm. Howarth, foreman in the molding department at Russell & Company's shops, was seriously injured this morning. He was assisting in moving a large cylinder flask when a heavy plank fell, striking Mr. Howarth's right leg. A compound fracture was sustained between the knee and ankle. The injured man was taken to his home in Woodland avenue where professional service was rendered by Drs. Dimon and Kirkland.

## CANTON AND COUNTY.

Newsy Paragraphs of General Interest.

## THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Pilot Boy and Senator A. Matched for a Special Race—A Former Massillonian Pleads for Police Protection—Court House Doings.

CANTON, Oct. 15.—John Thomas, chairman of the county election board, has received a communication from State Chairman C. L. Kurtz, stating that in addition to Generals Alger, Sickles and Seigel and party, who are scheduled to be in Canton on next Monday morning, will be Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Gen. George A. Marden, of Massachusetts; and Major J. W. Burst of Illinois. The party will be in charge of Gen. A. T. Wikoff. The distinguished gentlemen will be met at the depot by the local reception committees and escorted to the place of meeting.

FOR A PURSE OF \$600.

One of the most interesting events at the Mansfield races held for October 23, and one that will attract Massillon as well as Canton horsemen, will be the special race between Pilot Boy, 2:10½, and Senator A, 2:10, for a purse of \$600. Both horses were entered in the great Transylvania stakes at Lexington last week. Senator A won from a field of 14 horses. Pilot Boy is owned by John C. Welty.

PLEADED FOR PROTECTION.

A young woman, McMillen by name, who formerly resided in Massillon, but was married here three years ago, came to Canton on Saturday with the Cleveland delegation. She missed the train going back and decided to go to Massillon. At the square she met her husband face to face. Terror stricken she ran into the waiting room pleading for protection. A policeman was summoned and Mrs. McMillen was placed safely in an interurban car. She explained that brutal treatment had compelled her to leave McMillen a year ago and he had threatened to kill her if they ever chanced to meet.

IN PROBATE COURT.

A final account has been filed in the Canton estate of Nancy Smith.

The will of Michael LeBeau, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

The guardianship of Valentine Phiman, of Massillon, has terminated and a final account is ordered.

The will of David E. Shook, of Jackson township, has been filed for probate.

Marriage licenses have been issued to J. K. Elliot and Lizzie A. McFarren, of Canton; John S. Weldin and Mary Etta McMillen, of Paris; Homer E. Moke and Zoe Kittinger, of Canal Fulton; John C. Miller and Sadie Gotshall, of Magnolia.

LET THE VESSEL GO.

Spaniards Try to Detain an American Ship at Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Another international incident has occurred in the harbor here today. The police attempted to arrest on board the Ward line steamship Vigilancia a passenger who was on his way from New York to Mexico.

The man's name was Angel Fernandez. He was born in Asturias, Spain, but claimed to be a Mexican citizen. Captain McIntosh of the Vigilancia refused to deliver the man up and the police ordered the Vigilancia to be detained. Thereupon Captain McIntosh consulted with General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States consul general, and soon afterwards the Vigilancia was allowed to sail, with Fernandez on board, to Mexico.

PROBABLY KILLED HIS FAMILY.

More Crimes Suspected of the Missouri Triple Murderer.

PREDMONT, Mo., Oct. 17.—It is believed that the killing of his sister, his brother and old man Wilhelm by an ax in the hands of John Imboden, in Reynolds county, is but the sequel to the sudden death last May of Imboden's wife and two small children, all of whom died within a week and whom, it is now thought, Imboden poisoned. The prisoner is closely guarded in the Reynolds county jail at Centerville. Imboden is a prominent farmer.

St. Andrews Officers.

PRITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—The Brotherhood of St. Andrew has elected these officers: President, Silas McBee, Sewanee chapter, Sewanee, Tenn.; vice president, William G. Matthews, Trinity, Cleveland; Rathbone Gardner, Grace, Providence; Ewing I. Miller, St. James, Philadelphia; John M. Locke, St. James, Chicago; secretaries, Duff G. Maynard, Grace chapel, New York; J. Howe Peyton, St. John's, Charleston, W. Va.; Breckenridge Castleman, Christ church, Louisville.

## IT WAS A HOT GAME.

Neither Side Scored at Pahlau's Park.

THE FOOT BALL SEASON OPENS.

High School Boys of Massillon and Canton Come Together and the Former Have a Shade the Best of the Hardly Fought Contest of Friday Afternoon.

Massillon. Canton.  
Foltz, center. Goshet  
Johns, right guard. Demuth  
Featheringham & Beck, left guard. Hurford  
Miller, right tackle. Day  
Burton, left tackle. Turnbull  
Mong, right end. Linn  
Justus, left end. Baird  
List, quarter back. Berthman  
Harrison, right half back. Greater  
Arther, left half back. Pumphrey, capt.  
Pocock, full back. Trump  
Umpire, Ray Markel.  
Referee, Jahn.  
Linesmen, Dillon and Gove.  
Timekeepers, March and Wise.

Although neither side scored, the foot ball game at Pahlau's park, Friday afternoon, between the Massillon high school eleven and the Canton high school team, was virtually a victory for the home boys. They came nearer to making a touchdown than their opponents, who had claimed the game the moment they heard the west end lads were willing to meet them.

Under Prescott Burton's direction the high school club has improved wonderfully, and though nearly all young boys and bona fide pupils, they appeared more at home on the gridiron than their brawny opponents from Canton.

The town clock had long since struck 3 when Referee Jahn and Umpire Markel took their places and gave the word that caused Full Back Pocock to take a step toward the ball, and a second later to send it far down toward the Massillon goal. Then the game commenced in earnest and the flying wedges, scrimmages and end runs which characterized it throughout would have done credit to any match. And yet no fatalities resulted, and the casualties were not numerous. Beethan undertook to pass Prescott Burton down near the goal at one time and was thrown to the ground and sustained a very badly bruised nose. He was unconscious for a moment and bled profusely, but when he regained his scattered senses he again entered the game and played to the finish. This was the only accident of any account.

There is always a great deal of enthusiasm manifested both among the players and spectators and Friday's game was no exception. Now one team would gain a yard, then it would lose one, and all the time the 300 spectators were yelling out words of encouragement and advice to their favorites. The halves were of 25 minutes duration and when time was called at the end of the first half the Massillon boys had the ball within four feet of the goal and had they been allowed two more minutes would have scored.

The second half was even more hotly contested than the first, and every inch that either side gained was secured only by the hardest fighting. A few changes were made in the line of both sides and both were considerably strengthened.

Once the Canton boys got the ball down dangerously near to goal but their opponents soon wrenched it from them. Two one of the Canton players interfered with the center before the ball had been passed, which Ray Markel called a foul and carried the ball back into the field a distance of five feet in conformity with this season's rules. When time was called the ball was in the center of the field and the game ended a draw.

Prescott Burton, as the Massillon lads' left tackle, played a fine game, and on two occasions in particular stood an impenetrable bulwark between his team and defeat.

There is no one around these parts who can kick a foot ball like Ralph Pocock. He never fails if he has half a chance, and the way he sent it off Friday is sufficient proof of that fact.

To Foltz, Johns and Featheringham belong much credit for hard fighting, and Justus, Mong and List did themselves selves proud by their snapping playing. Harrison and Captain Arther played as they never did before, and Beck showed that he knew as much about foot ball as base ball. Tom Muler played his old time game.

The Lecture Course.

Lithographs about the city announce the Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, as the first entertainment of the lecture course. Mr. Dixon has been reengaged for the Canton course four or five times and is one of the most popular speakers who have ever appeared in that city. The Rev. Sam Jones says of him, "He is the best lecturer I have ever heard and I have heard them all." The subject of Mr. Dixon's lecture will be "The New Woman," which is his latest and is considered one of his best lectures. Seats can be reserved for this lecture on and after Monday, Oct. 19, at Bahney's book store. Only a limited number of reserved seat tickets will be sold and those persons who subscribed for season admission tickets expecting to take reserved seat tickets when the time came are urged to secure their tickets at once so that no one will be disappointed, as reserved tickets will not be held for any one who did not definitely agree to take them. Tickets of both kinds can be secured from John E. Johns, George H. McCall, T. H. Smith, P. L. Hunt, W. E. N. Hemperly and at Bahney's book store.

If you want a lady's or gent's watch as nice and as cheap as they can be bought, call on A. J. Miller, 10 South Erie street.

Wright's Colery Tea cures constipation, sick headache. 25c at druggists.

## AN EVENING IN CEYLON.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Relate Some of their Experiences.

Mrs. C. M. Everhard introduced Mrs. Catherine P. Wallace and Mr. George H. Wallace at the Presbyterian chapel, Friday night, in a few happily chosen words, explaining that Mr. Wallace's public duties as consul general to Melbourne had taken him to the antipodes, where the north winds blows hot, the south wind cold, and cherries grow with their stones outside of the meat. On the homeward trip Mr. and Mrs. Wallace stopped at Ceylon, and out of the experiences of that visit were gathered the materials for the evening's lecture.

Before the lecture proper, Mr. Wallace read an amusing sketch of an Irish priest's characteristic sermon, and Miss Jessie Russell accompanied by Miss Edgar, sang in her accustomed excellent manner.

Mrs. Wallace told of the landing at Ceylon, of the representatives of every dark skinned nation known to man that gathered round the ship, and of the fight through the line of beggars, to the hotel at Colombo. Here were to be found canned milk from Switzerland, canned butter from Australia, and flour from America. Here were boys to jump at every beck and call, and along the street were dozens of jinrikishas all ready for the having.

The history of this curious enlarged baby carriage, drawn by men, contained the essential fact that it was the invention of an American woman in Japan, a Mrs. Fisher, who found the sedan chairs tiresome, and wanted a carriage for her baby. So one was made, and when at last the ban was removed, which had prevented all but royalty from riding in wheeled vehicles, the imitative Japs copied Mrs. Fisher's jinrikisha, and from Japan it was imported into Ceylon.

Mrs. Wallace had the length of cloth used as a dress by the people of Ceylon, who twist it about their bodies in some deft manner, without using pin or other fastening, so that only one arm and a shoulder are exposed. She told of the decadence of coffee culture, and of the immensity of the tea traffic. She described temples, dipped into history, and gave to everybody a delightfully drawn picture of what she heard and saw on that far away island which had passed from Portuguese to Dutch and now to British control.

Mr. Wallace followed with a story of a native who had been to Chicago, where he had been exhibited at the World's Fair, and had come home with a little less than \$500 but quite enough to make him a man of means in Ceylon for the rest of his days. Mr. Wallace also read a short story of Mississippi river life, the joint work of Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner, and a very entertaining and instructive evening was over, and the Women's Cemetery Association had added a considerable sum to its financial resources.

## OHIO OCCURRENCES.

Things Worth Knowing That Happen Roundabout Massillon.

Elmer Goshen was instantly killed on Thursday morning on the farm of John Scott, near Mulersville, Guernsey county. He was cutting down a tree and attempted to pass in front of it, when it fell, striking him on the head, and killing him instantly. His home is in Maryland.

A noted crook, named Starchy Smith, who has served several terms in the penitentiary, and who has been in the jail at New Philadelphia for the last two months, escaped on Thursday by sawing a hole, 8x10 inches, in the big iron cage, through which he crawled into the main corridor, and got out through the front door of the jail, when the jailer came to fix the fire. John Mills, another prisoner, indicted for horse stealing, also tried to get through the aperture, but he stuck fast, and it was with great difficulty that the sheriff and his assistants extricated him from his painful situation.

A meteor weighing 500 pounds fell on the James farm, near Roseville, last Sunday afternoon. It will be exhibited and exhibited.

Two More Big Meetings.

The Republican executive committee has arranged for two more meetings in the city, one on Oct. 24 which will be addressed by Judge W. R. Dav, of Canton, another on Oct. 31 by the Hon. James Hoyt, of Cleveland. For the day meeting delegations are expected from Canton and other places and a delegation will accompany Mr. Hoyt from Cleveland. The Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club will take an active part on both occasions also the McKinley Club and Railway Men's Sound Money Club.

The National Colors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[By Associated Press]—Chairman Hanna suggests that on Saturday, October 31, all who intend to vote for the preservation of national honor, for sound money and the advancement of the people's interests and general prosperity, should display the national colors at their homes, places of business and wherever they may be seen. This should be done in order to strengthen those whose hearts are for their country and to influence those who are undetermined.

They Confer with Watson.

ATLANTA, Oct. 17.—Even P. Howell, J. W. Robertson and John J. Hunt spent the night in conference with Candidate Watson. They said the outcome is an arrangement with Watson to meet Chairman Jones at Atlanta on Monday. It is thought Watson may be placated.

## FROM ALL DIRECTIONS

Delegations Again Pouring Into Canton.

ALL OF THE RAILROADS TAXED.

Major McKinley Begins Speaking This Morning and Will Probably Keep It Up Until Dark—Thousands of Strangers Again. Fill Up the Little Town.

CANTON, Oct. 17.—Up to last night Major McKinley had delivered 165 speeches since his nomination at St. Louis. On Saturday a week ago he delivered 20 addresses, and the indications are that today he will deliver a greater number. There were some 24 delegations scheduled last night for today, and every member of the citizens' reception committee is on duty. It seems probable that the Saturdays succeeding this will not be characterized by such immense crowds. Only six are on the books for one week hence, at this time.

At 8 o'clock this morning Major McKinley delivered his first speech to a delegation from Monroe county, Mich. He said in part:

"I can assure you of one thing—that you are the first callers I have had this morning, (laughter and applause) and I shall expect on the night of the 3d of November to hear the first advice of a splendid Republican victory in the county of Monroe and in the state of Michigan. (Great applause and cries of 'You will hear from us.') I have never believed, as some people have been in the habit of saying, that there was ever any danger about the state of Michigan."

"There has never been a moment of time when I have had the slightest doubt about where the electoral vote of your glorious state would go in the presidential contest of 1896. No state in the Union is more deeply interested in the genuine American policy that will protect your property, your interests, your labor, your mines, the products of your forests or in due competition from the other side, than the state of Michigan. (Applause and cries of 'That's so.') And there is no state that is more deeply interested in having a protective policy than the state of Michigan. (Applause and cries of 'You are right.')

"There is one thing that the Republican party is dedicated to and that is labor first; then law and order; and they are indispensable to the welfare of mankind and the permanency of the republic. I am glad to know from your spokesman that you believe not only in a protective tariff, but that you believe in an honest money. (Great cheering.) When you do your work, whether it be on the farm or in the factory or in the mine, you want to receive in payment, dollars that are good every day, and every week, and every month, and everywhere in every part of the civilized world. (Great applause and cries of 'You are right.')

"That's the kind of money we have now and we have more of it than we ever had in our history before; and to enter upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be to remit this country to silver alone and deprive us of the gold we have, and instead of increasing the circulation, would decrease the circulation of the country, and instead of giving us good round one hundred cent dollars which we have now, they would ask us to do our business with a fifty three cent dollar and bring ourselves to the financial plan of Mexico and China. We decline to do it. (Great cheering and cries of 'That's what's the matter?') I am glad to see you. It will be my pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally. (Great applause.)"

This speech was followed by a speech to a crowd of 300 from Blair and Cambria counties, Pa. To this party Major McKinley said:

"This is a year of true and genuine patriotism. This is a year which registers a revival of true Americanism. Sectional lines are obliterated and we stand for American honor and the glorious old stars and stripes. Infinitely more is involved in the contest of 1896 than was involved in the contest of 1893. They (the Democrats) might have said that the 53 cent dollar should apply to business done and contracts made after its adoption, but this proposition of the senator from New York was voted down. The Republican party is bound to maintain two star aris. One is our present monetary standard, and the other is the old scale of American wages."

The third speech was heard by a small party from Huntingdon, Pa. They brought with them a picture of the home of Mrs. McKinley's grandfather in Huntingdon and some nails made by that worthy gentleman. Major McKinley said:

"The whole fabric of our rests upon a reciprocal interest. It isn't true to say that you can profit the North and injure the South by wise tariff legislation. What benefits one section profits another. We propose to demonstrate this year that this is a government of integrity, of honor and of law."

A delegation from Grand Rapids, Mich., arrived at 10:15 and heard the Major's fourth address.

Will Go to Canton.

The Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club, of this city, will call on Major McKinley on Wednesday of next week. An effort will be made to organize a big delegation in the city and the employees in the various factories will be requested to join the throng. The arrangements have not been completed yet but will be early in the week.

Killed by a Train.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—[By Associated Press]—Annie Varnan, a market woman, was struck and killed by a C. & D. express train today at a crossing in Cumminsville. It is supposed that she was asleep in the wagon when the horse got on the track in the way of the train.

Wright's Colery Tea. Regulates the bowels, cures constipation, cures sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

## THE ALGER PARTY.

Big Demonstrations at Mt. Vernon, Today.

Mt. VERNON, Oct. 17.—[By Associated Press]—Three thousand voters, two-thirds of whom were soldiers and their sons greeted the General Alger party on its arrival today. Speeches were made by Alger, Howard, Stewart and Sickles. There were great Republican demonstrations after the train left.

## WILL RECOGNIZE CUBA.

The President Has Decided on Such Action.

## THREE MONTHS MORE FOR SPAIN

To Conquer the Rebels—Then, If the War Is Not Ended, President Cleveland Is Determined to Grant Recognition. Expects to Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—If Spain does not end the war in Cuba within three months the insurgents will receive from the United States virtual recognition of their independence.

It can be further stated on authority that the president does not expect that Spain will end the war with the tactics now employed during the present year, and that he is fully convinced that the grave duty will devolve upon him of taking a vigorous stand in this matter.

A high official of the administration says that action by the president may be looked for by the first of the year. Long before that time the Venezuelan question will be disposed of, and the administration will be left free to devise a plan for restoring peace in Cuba.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The markets, after showing decided strength the first hour of business became heavy, and on appearance of the bank statement, which was more unfavorable than has been looked for, weakness became more pronounced. Fluctuations in the markets were not large. Tobacco was the exception, falling about 7 points on manipulation and attempt to realize, caused by the report that negotiations for the control, by Western competitors, were abandoned for the present. Sugar rose ½ on the weakness in foreign raws but later went below the opening price. Manhattan was exceptionally firm. The markets closed about steady on the reaction.

Chicago—December wheat opened at a range of from 73½ to 74, which was 1½ to 1½ higher than the close last night, and notwithstanding the great bulge at the opening it sold up to 76½ and closed very strong, with puts and calls selling at 73½, and 79. The exports were 332,000 bushels, which are large considering the price of wheat. The cars of wheat received at Minneapolis were 562, and at Duluth 273, making a total of 835, against 1,200 cars. Corn, oats and provisions, as usual, move with wheat.

Bank statement: Reserve decreased \$3,688,100; loans decreased \$254,000; specie increased \$686,000; legal deposits decreased \$5,575,500; deposits decreased \$4,789,600; circulation not given.

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close
Wheat,	ing	est	est	
May	74½	80½	78½	80½
Dec.	73½	79½	75½	76½
Oats,				
May	19½	19½	19½	19½
Dec.	21½	22	21½	21½
Corn,				
Dec.	25½	26½	25½	26½
May	22	22½	22½	22½
Pork				
Dec.	6 97	7 15	6 97	7 15
Jan.	6 95	7 10	6 95	7 10
Lard,				
Dec.	4 22	4 32	4 22	4 32
Jan.	4 40	4 50	4 40	4 50
Cash Wheat,				
" Corn	74½			
" Oats	18½			
" Pork	7 15			
" Lard	4 22			

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open	high	low	close
American sugar	107	107½	107½	108½
American tobacco	76	76½	76½	76½
Cuba Southern	40	40	40	40

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1883.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1906.Long Distance Telephone No. 66.  
Farmer's Telephone No. 66.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1869  
to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt  
\$1,474,301,878.Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to  
1895) Increased our Public Debt \$262,  
829,630.

Governor Raymon Corol, of the Mexican state of Sonora, is in New York. He thinks that the silver system of Mexico is a poor one, and that such a system, if adopted by the United States, would lead to disaster. Said he: "Now, if the United States, as it is claimed, is so rich and so strong and influential that it could adopt free and unlimited coinage and should do it, the consequence would be that all the silver of other countries would find its way here naturally, and gold would be withdrawn. Hence the country would soon find itself without gold, and its commercial relations with the rest of the world would be dependent upon the fluctuating silver market. There are two things no government can do. One is to create an artificial value and exact it. The other is to isolate itself from the rest of the world and achieve a permanent prosperity."

## AS IT LOOKS IN OHIO.

A letter to THE INDEPENDENT from Chicago says:

"They do not circulate very good news here concerning Ohio. The Popocrats either claim it outright or else make it doubtful. I am well aware that it is a good game to admit nothing and claim everything, but give confidentially to me your best information, also opinion."

It isn't necessary for the Ohio Republicans to be mysterious this year. Ohio Democrats have claimed the state with a confidence so long that it has become a fixed habit. Ex-Governor Campbell claimed it at this time last year, and he was defeated by over one hundred thousand. Young Mayor Rice, of Canton, who is not taken seriously by anybody has sent out a letter saying that Ohio is going Democratic by from ten to twenty thousand, and although he has no information on the subject or opportunity to secure any, the fact that he lives in McKinley's town gives a little weight to his very silly observations. Republican friends need not fear about Ohio. A careful poll of the state has been completed and it confirms the expectations of all persons of sound judgment. McKinley will obtain a very large majority. It will not be less than 50,000, and should it run to 150,000 it need occasion no surprise.

There are in this country nearly 112,000 clergymen in the various religious communities, including both Protestant and Roman Catholic. These men, says Harpe, are intrusted with vast responsibilities. The churches which they represent have chosen them as their standard-bearers in the occupation of their pulpits, the management of their missionary and other great charities, and, with rare exceptions, the editorial conduct of their press. [Nearly all the denominational educational institutions of the United States are in the hands of the clergy, the men being placed in these important positions because of the confidence of the churches in the ability and character of the incumbents. All these people live on fixed salaries. When one of them does not need his salary, having private resources, the case is not altered. His office is salaried, and it is only an incident, and a rare one, when the occupant is independent of it. If the salary, instead of being paid in dollars equivalent to gold, as is now the fact, should be reduced by a cut of forty-seven cents on every dollar, what would become of the support of this immense number of educated leaders of thought? They would have to buy with only fifty-three cents what now they have one hundred cents to buy with. It would be practically cutting every salary in two in the middle.

## DR. CUYLER'S VIEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, of Brooklyn, is one of the most learned of the Presbyterian ministers, and his influence within and without the church is far reaching. In the New York Evangelist of recent date he speaks as follows of the duty of the Christian pulpit in the present unprecedented political campaign:

"I am not the advocate of turning the pulpit into a political platform, or degrading the minister of the Lord Jesus Christ into a violent partisan, but I believe the pulpit has as much right to speak out against dishonest money, repudiation of obligations, popular disorder and assaults on the tribunals of law and the spirit of anarchy as it has to preach against dram-selling or Sabbath breaking or Armenian massacres. Certainly the clergyman should not be prevented from preaching the grace of temperance because prohibition is made a partisan issue; and he was not censurable for preaching the gospel of human rights when negro slavery was a sharply drawn issue in politics.

"Some of the questions submitted to the ballot box touch the very core of sound morality. One of these is under

such daily and hourly discussions that I need only allude to it; namely, the proposal to debase our currency, and for the benefit of silver mine owners and money changers to scale down the value of every dollar in a servant girl's savings bank deposit, every dollar in a soldier's pension, and every dollar contributed to religious and benevolent societies. Does this involve no question of sound morality? Shall a professedly Christian country turn swindler?

Two years ago Chicago was the scene of a terrible and long continued riot. The President of the United States, in the courageous discharge of his simple duty, used the federal arm to quell the riot and give free way to the mails and to interstate commerce. That one noble act of the President did more to suppress the mob spirit and to insure public order than any single executive act since Lincoln declared emancipation. But Mr. Bryan's convention, at the instigation of Alsgold, violently condemned that righteous act and insulted the President who did it. Has the Christian pulpit no right to protest against such reckless anarchy?

"The supreme court of the United States is the highest tribunal of justice in the land; it should be too sacred for the touch of partisan demagogues. The Chicago platform directly assails its integrity and threatens to pack the court in order to receive a reversal of its just decisions. President Harrison, in his recent New York speech, did not use too strong language in rebuking this assault on the majesty of law as enthroned in that august tribunal. Shall the Christian pulpit be padlocked from uttering a syllable of protest against the reckless threats of anarchists, Populists and Socialists to make that supreme court the creature of their will?

"We are a nation of free and independent citizens, with no class distinctions. Every one who has studied the utterances of Mr. Bryan must have observed that he aims to create class distinctions and arouse class animosities. He makes his constant appeals to the ignorant, the unsuccessful, the dissatisfied and the discordant elements. Who would desire to be a passenger on an ocean steamer if the stokers and the stewards, for any financial grievance, should clap the captain and mates and chief engineer in irons and should assume control of the vessel?"

## WHAT THE WEST NEEDS.

These facts have been grouped together by the New York World, and they make good reading:

"It is said that Western farmers want free silver because they are in debt.

"There were 4,767,000 farms in the whole United States in 1890; 3,142,000 of these were owned by the farmers. Of these only 886,000, or about one-fourth, were encumbered. The average value was \$3,444, and the average debt \$1,224—about a third of the value.

"But even the owners of these 886,000 farms will not be helped, in the long run, by 'free silver.' They will be hurt by it.

"Many farmers have been paying interest as high as 10 to 12 per cent. This interest they have had to pay in hard times when they did not make so much on their crops. Five years' interest at this rate is half the loan. The farmer who has run behind for five years must pay back the loan and half as much more.

"This seems hard. This is hard. Few men can expect to pay 10 per cent. interest and make a living.

"What keeps interest high is uncertainty. That means lack of confidence. That means low credit and high interest.

"In Idaho, Montana and other far West states the average interest on farm loans is over 10 per cent. Idaho has had the severest laws enacted against usury, but these have not made interest low. Montana has failed to pay her own drafts. Those who have money to loan are afraid to loan in states where the state itself fails to pay its debts. In the older states where debts never have been repudiated the interest on farm loans averages from 5½ to 6½ per cent. This is because men who have money to loan believe that they will get their money back. They do not have to charge high interest in the interest for fear they may lose the principal.

"The reason Western farmers have had to pay high interest is that those who had money to lend were uncertain what they would get back. They had been uncertain because they feared repudiation or debased money. Repudiation by Southern states for years kept money out of the South and kept interest high. The free coinage movement at the West has had the same effect.

"When sound money comes to stay, those with money to lend will be more ready to lend it and ready to lend it cheaper. This is truly cheap money."

"When the last bonds were sold the secretary of the treasury stated to congress that he could save \$16,000,000 interest if congress would say that the bonds would be payable not only in coin but in gold. People expected they would be paid in gold, but they wanted to be sure. The difference between being half sure and being sure was \$16,000,000 in interest.

"It is 'cheap interest' the Western farmer needs, not 'cheap money.' He can get 'cheap interest' with sound money, and in no other way.

"That is true of all borrowers who need money to carry on their business."

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS.

## TRACK AND TROLLEY.

## Annual Meeting of the American Street Railway Association.

## GROWTH OF A GIGANTIC INDUSTRY.

Objects of the Association—Live Questions That Will Be Discussed—How St. Louis Will Entertain the Members—Programme of the Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The American Street Railway Association will hold its fourteenth annual meeting here, beginning Oct. 20. The meeting is important, because it is to determine whether the scope of the association will be extended. A new constitution, proposed at the Montreal meeting a year ago, is to come up for adoption. The association was organized at a meeting of street railway men held in Boston in 1882. From that time until two years ago its scope was never broadened; it moved along in the rather narrow path laid out for it by its founders. The death of one of the old officers brought about a shaking up. An executive committee was appointed to draft a new constitution. The chief recommendations of this committee were that the work of compiling statistical matter and furnishing statistics to members be added to the duties of the secretary; that an executive committee of ten be chosen, to have the appointment of secretary and treasurer, and that the funds for carrying out the association's work be raised by a system of annual dues based on gross receipts. The most important of these recommendations are contained in the following paragraphs:

"The object of the association shall be the acquisition and distribution of experimental, statistical, scientific and general information relating to the construction, equipment, operation and management of street railways; the diffusion of this knowledge among the members of the association; with the view of increasing the accommodation of passengers, improving the service and reducing its cost; the furnishing to members of general information upon matters of insurance, legislation and improvements affecting the interests of the several members hereof; the mutual protection and support of its members; the procuring of such other information as from time to time may be deemed necessary by or appear of value to the association the establishment and maintenance of a spirit of fraternity among the members of the association by social intercourse and interchange of courtesies; and the encouragement of cordial and friendly relations between the several companies and the public.

"Members shall pay an admission fee of \$25, and as annual dues thereafter \$25, and in addition an amount equal to \$10 per annum for each \$100,000 of annual gross income or fraction thereof received by the said members. The annual dues shall be determined by the executive committee on the first day of October in each year upon the basis of the gross receipts reported by the different members for their last financial year and shall be payable in advance, one-half on Oct. 15 and one-half on April 15, the said payments to be in discharge of dues for the current year. On all proposed amendments to the constitution or bylaws, or for the expenditure of money by vote of the association, each member shall be entitled to one vote for each \$10 of annual dues paid by him."

At the convention of a year ago the sentiment of the members of the association seemed to be in favor of the new constitution.

This will be the second convention of the association held in St. Louis. The first convention was called in Chicago. After that the association met consecutively in New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Washington, Minneapolis, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Atlanta and Montreal.

It has been the custom to select a president for the ensuing year from the street railway managers of the city in which the convention is held, though this rule has not been observed always. The presidents from the founding of the association have been: H. H. Little, Louisville; W. H. Lazard, Brooklyn; C. A. Richards, Boston; J. S. Walsh, St. Louis; Thomas W. Ackley, Philadelphia; C. B. Holmes, Chicago; G. H. Keyser, Cincinnati; Thomas Lowry, Minneapolis; H. M. Watson, Buffalo; J. G. Holmes, Pittsburgh; D. F. Longstreet, Denver; H. C. Pryne, Milwaukee; Joel Hunt, Atlanta; H. M. Little, Brooklyn.

It is likely that Captain Robert McCulloch of the Citizen's line will be made president for the year 1896-7. Captain McCulloch is in charge of the local entertainment.

The principal feature of this entertainment will be an inspection of the street railway system of St. Louis, which is the finest in the world. Those railroad men who attended the St. Louis convention 11 years ago will have an opportunity to study rapid transit development as it is not illustrated in any other city of the United States. There were no cable or electric lines in St. Louis 11 years ago, and the number of passengers carried on the horse railroads was less than 50,000,000 a year. Today there are no horse railroads in the city, and the business of the cable and electric roads amounts to 100,000,000 passengers a year.

Few people realize the importance of the street railway interests of the country. A year ago there were in operation in the United States about 179,300 miles of steam roads and about 13,500 miles of street railways. The passenger receipts on the steam roads in that year were \$276,031,000. The gross receipts of street railways in the

United States were between \$125,000,000 and \$140,000,000. The street railway mileage of the United States was about 7½ per cent of the steam railway mileage, and the passenger receipts of street railways about 45 per cent of the passenger receipts of steam roads. The total capitalization, bonds and stocks of steam roads in the United States was about \$11,000,000,000 and of the street railways about \$1,300,000,000, the latter being about 11 per cent of the former, while the profits of the steam roads were \$323,000,000 and of the street railways about \$43,000,000, the latter being about 13½ per cent of the former. These proportions have not changed materially in the past year, for, while there has been very little steam railroad building, street railroad building has been quite as restricted. St. Louis is the one striking exception to this rule. More than 15 per cent—nearly 60 miles—of the St. Louis system has been built in the last 18 months. Today St. Louis has 391 miles of track within 40 without the city limits. Of this 288.61 miles is electric road. Forty years ago there was not a street railway track in the city of St. Louis.

The delegates to the convention will be taken over this great railroad system in special cars. They will go through the cyclone district and see the evidence of the enormous damage to street railway interests done by the wind. One of the most



T. C. PENNINGTON.

[Secretary American Street Railway Association.]

interesting of the cyclone exhibits is a big brick smokestack built in five days for the power house of the Union depot line, whose power house had been demolished by the storm. The delegates will visit the parks, which were accessible only by steam railroads 11 years ago, but are reached now by half a dozen cable and electric lines. There will be a banquet at the Country club and visits to the Union station and other local show places. The meetings of the association will be held in the convention auditorium where McKinley was nominated. A part of the auditorium has been set aside as a meeting place, and in the remainder an exposition of street railway supplies and appliances will be made. This exhibition is in the charge of George W. Baumhoff of the Lindell railway.

In addition to the discussion of the new constitution, the association will listen to papers on the following subjects:

"Track and Track Joints, Construction, Maintenance and Bonding;" "Trucks;" "How Can the Revenues of Street Railways be Increased, Taking Into Consideration the Collection of Fares, Method of Registry, Transfers, Use of Tickets or Cash Fare and Attractions Along the Line of Road?" "Modern Overhead Electric Construction;" "The Modern Power House;" "Selection and Management of Employees;" (to be discussed at an executive session).

These papers will be debated by the members at length. Another question which may come up is the question of state railroad associations. Only 200 of the 1,000 street railway companies in the United States belong to the national association, while in many states almost all the railroads belong to state associations. These states are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, California, Michigan, Texas, Connecticut and Maine. There is a strong sentiment in favor of organizing a state association in Missouri, and eventually, no doubt, there will be associations in all the states working with the national association and sending delegates to its conventions.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

## Death of Napoleon.

In the autumn of 1820 Napoleon realized his condition, and throughout the winter he was feeble and depressed. In February, 1821, he began to fail rapidly, and the symptoms of his disease, cancer in the stomach, multiplied, but in spite of feebleness he lived with courage. On May 3 two English physicians, recently arrived, came in for consultation. They could only recommend palliatives, and under the influence of that treatment the imperial patient kept an uncertain hold on his faculties. Two days later a violent storm of wind and rain set in. A spreading yellow fever, under which Napoleon had spent many hours, was overtaken, and the patient, who had been up and about and a whirlwind devastated the garden in which he had worked for exercise. The death of the emperor was coincident and scarcely less violent.

The last words uttered were caught by listening ears as the sun rose. They were: "I am a Roman." Mme. Bertrand and her children were present. At the sight of their suffering friend the boy fainted and the little girls broke into loud lamentation. At 11 in the morning the supreme agonies began. A little before 6 in the evening the heart put forth its last convulsive effort and ceased to beat. The mournful band of wretches within bowed their heads. Without the door another watch was set—that of the orderly. During the first outbreak of grief among those at the bedside two officers entered silently, felt the cold limbs, marked the absence of life and left without a word. England's prisoner had escaped.—William M. Sloane in Century.

## Soiled Furniture.

When a piece of furniture is very much soiled and requires to be cleaned and polished, first wash it thoroughly with warm soapy water, washing only a small surface at a time, and drying it quickly by rubbing it hard with a flannel. Mix together one pint of linseed oil and half a pint of kerosene; wet a flannel with the oil mixture and rub the cleaned furniture. Rest half an hour before taking a fresh piece of flannel, and then by vigorous rubbing polish the wood until it shines like glass. This will not injure the nicest woods and is an easy method of keeping furniture bright. The odor soon disappears if the windows are left open.—New York Sun.

## PRINCETON'S BIRTHDAY.

## A Great Occasion to Be Celebrated on Thursday Next.

## HONORS TO ORANGE AND BLACK.

"Old Nassau" Will Be Toasted on Her One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary. Splendid Endowments to Be Announced. Distinguished Guests From Far and Near. Illuminations and Parades in Honor of the Great Event.

PRINCETON, Oct. 15.—Princeton college celebrates next week its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. This sesquicentennial is marked by three events of importance. President Patton has made special efforts to have the endowment of the college increased, and though the condition of the times has made this difficult, he has succeeded in a gratifying measure. The corporate title of the institution has been changed so that it can take its place in name as well as in fact among the universities of the world. Finally there will be a three day celebration, which will be made notable by the presence of some distinguished men.

Princeton college was founded in 1797 by Christian men for the promotion of Christian character. The occasion of its founding was the schism in the Presbyterian church in America which occurred in 1741. On the 23d of October, 1746, John Hamilton, president of its majesty's council and commander in chief of the province of New Jersey, signed and sealed a charter for the College of New Jersey, and with the granting of this charter an institution founded by Rev. William Tennent 20 years before, known as the "log" college, passed out of existence. The College of New Jersey thus became the chief seat of learning in New Jersey. By its charter "equal liberties and privileges" were secured to every denomination of Christians, "any different religious sentiments notwithstanding."

The college opened at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth) in May, 1747, under the control of Jonathan Dickinson, its first president. His successors have been Aaron Burr, 1749-57; Jonathan Edwards, 1758; Samuel Davies, 1759-61; Samuel Finley, 1761-6; John Witherspoon, 1768-94; Samuel Stanhope Smith, 1796-1812; Ashbel Green, 1812-23; James Carnahan, 1823-54; John Maclean, 1854-68; James McCosh, 1868-88; Francis Landey Patton, 1888.

The college was afterwards removed to Newark and in 1853 to New Brunswick.

Today there are 44 buildings belonging to Princeton college. Alexander hall, the building in which the exercises will be held next week, is one of the newest of them. It was the gift of Mrs. Charles E. Alexander of New York, and it was occupied less than two years ago. It was designed for commencement exercises, lectures and so on. It has the finest commencement hall in the country, built to accommodate an audience of 2,000.

But Alexander hall, beautiful as it is, will never surpass Nassau hall in interest. Here in 1783 the congress of the United States met. George Washington attended the graduating exercises of the college



PRESIDENT PATTON.

In that year and sent 50 guineas to the trustees, who used it to pay for the famous Peale portrait of Washington, which hangs in Nassau hall today. It was hung in the frame which had held a portrait of George II.

The preliminary exercises will be held Tuesday next, beginning with a commemorative religious service at 11 o'clock in the morning. At this service President Patton will deliver a discourse. At 3 o'clock there will be a reception and introduction of delegates from other colleges and universities in Alexander hall. In the evening there will be a musical service.

Wednesday will be alumni day. Professor Woodrow Wilson of the class of '79 will deliver the oration, and Rev. Henry Van Dyke of the class of '73 will read the poem.

After the reading of the poem President Patton and his wife will give a reception to the alumni. In the afternoon there will be athletic sports and probably an exhibition game of football. At night there will be a torchlight procession of the undergraduates and the alumni. The undergraduates, 1,000 strong, will wear the uniform of the Merce Blues, an organization formed last year in memory of the Blues of Revolutionary times. The campus will be illuminated for this event, and it is expected that Mrs. Cleveland will touch the button which will turn on the current for the electric lights with which Nassau hall will be decorated. From the steps of this hall President Patton and the distinguished guests of the college will review the parade.

Thursday, Oct. 22, will be the anniversary of the signing of the first charter of the college. On that day the distinguished guests of the college, the faculty and the alumni will march to Alexander hall. The members of the faculty will be gown in the handsome robes which they wore at the recent commencement exercises. Each gown has its distinctive color and cut, indicating the scholastic degree of the wearer.

After the formal announcement of the change of name from the College of New Jersey to Princeton University, President Patton will read a list of endowments.

Among those to be enumerated will be heavy subscriptions toward a \$2,000,000 special fund, started a year ago; subscriptions toward a \$100,000 McCosh memorial professorship; a new library, to cost \$500,000; a new gymnasium; several university fellowships at \$10,000 each, and a number of chairs to be endowed; many scholarships at \$2,500 each; new dormitories, and possibly a school of music and a school of jurisprudence and international law.

Thursday evening a banquet to the distinguished guests of the occasion will close the celebration. GRANT HAMILTON.

## MARKETING HONEY.

How Producers May Realize Better Prices For Their Surplus Stock.

Along the line of marketing the honey crop, what are the most needful requirements now, in order that producers may realize better financial results? This query, appearing in The American Bee Journal, elicited many replies from apiarists in different sections of the country. The majority of answers emphasized the importance of cultivating the home market and putting up the honey in attractive packages. Allen Fringle said: "The most needful requirements are, first, put nothing on the market but good, pure, ripe honey, cleanly and tidily put up; second, let every beekeeper work up the home market for all it is worth, instead of shipping his honey off to some commission man; third, diminish the cost of production by applying the highest science and the best art to the business, for this is tantamount to increasing the price."

G. W. Demaree, writing on the same subject, said: "The most needed thing I know of is a great deal of energy to improve the 'home market' for honey. As long as nearly all the honey is crowded into the city markets its price will decline. I have a friend who markets nearly his whole crop of honey from a spring wagon in the country and small villages at a price from 30 to 50 per cent above the quoted city markets."

Charles Dadant wrote: "A needed requirement is salesmen at home. You need some one who will talk to your neighbors and get them to eat honey. You have no idea till you try of the sales that can be effected by a live peddler."

G. E. Hilton, writing on the disposing of the surplus honey crop, advised leaving no stone unturned to dispose of the crop in the home market. He recommended buying a medium sized upright showcase and having name and address painted on each glass. Place one of them in each grocery or butcher's shop that will handle honey; then see to it that nothing but the best is put into this case. This will make a little expense, but they will more than pay the first season. He knows because he has tried it.

## A Promising Industry.

The American Agriculturist believes that there is money in the sugar beet industry. Here is what it says on the subject:

An acre of corn, yielding 40 bushels of grain worth 15 cents, will buy something more than 100 pounds of granulated sugar at your grocery store. That same acre of land devoted to sugar beets will produce 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of refined sugar like the finest white sugar you can buy—indeed, this market is now mainly supplied with beet sugar imported from Germany since Cuba's cane crop was ruined. The corn under such conditions returns about \$6 per acre for all the labor and capital invested in that crop. Sugar beets yield \$25 to \$50 per acre, and while they require far more work they pay for it and leave a margin of profit that is handsome compared with the meager returns from corn, wheat, oats, etc. To supply the United States with the sugar now imported would take almost 1,000 factories. To keep these factories running for 100 days every fall would require hundreds of thousands of acres of sugar beets. This would not only put into our farmers' pockets a goodly share of the \$100,000,000 now paid yearly for imported sugar, but it would by so much reduce the acreage of the cereals. Better prices for grain would follow the reduced supply.

## When In a Cyclone.

The following directions for governing one's actions in a cyclone come from the weather bureau:

Go to the cellar on the first intimation of the approaching storm. Don't move east, north-east, or south-east. On reaching the cellar place yourself against the west wall, or if that cannot be done get as near the southwest corner as possible, face to the wall. Then, in case the building is carried away, it will be carried over and above you, and there will be less danger from the debris, which is moved eastward. Under no circumstances seek an east or northeast wall or corner.

If pressed by the advancing cloud, throw yourself on the ground, head east and hands over it to protect. If a stump or other firm body likely to endure the storm is in the vicinity, take a position on the east side of it, lying prone on the ground with the head toward it. Never take refuge in a forest, grove or orchard, or in a building or behind a fence. Do not remain in the house if you can get out. If obliged to remain in, avoid contiguity to doors, windows, stoves or heavy pieces of furniture.

## Feeding Alfalfa.

A bulletin from the Utah station reports an experiment conducted in feeding alfalfa cut at different stages of its growth. Results make it appear that fed on that which was cut just before coming into bloom made a gain of three-fourths of a pound a day. A second lot fed when the grass had been cut in the early bloom made a gain of only one-half a pound, while a third lot fed on late cut hay, after it was cut of bloom, made an average gain of only one-fourth of a pound per day. There is a lesson worth heeding in this. If you neglect your hay when the grass is just fit to cut, you are letting the dollars run away from you.

## Special Money Crops.

As good authority as American Agriculturist says: "There is no occasion for growers of such special money crops as apples, onions and potatoes becoming panic stricken this early in the year and selling at the first offer, whatever it may be. It is shown that the surplus available for market is much smaller than last year, and so with potatoes. There are fair possibilities that these crops may be sold more advantageously.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. J. C. Brown, of Elgin, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas Finegan.

Miss Bertha Mossholder, of Coahocton, is the guest of Mrs. Clell Miller, in West Oak street.

Maggie Cramer continues to improve and her recovery is now assured. Mrs. Edward Slack is also better.

The M. E. Zion church realized \$31.45 by the McKinley rag party and broom drill given recently. The net receipts were \$25.90.

Six thousand acres of land three miles northeast of Poaster have been leased by Cleveland, Painesville and Tiffin parties for the purpose of prospecting for oil.

Wright Walker succeeded during the summer in raising a fine cotton plant, that excited wonder and admiration in all beholders. It was probably the first plant of this kind raised in Massillon.

The descendants of Jacob Royer, an early French settler, held a meeting in Akron on Wednesday, to discuss means of getting property in St. Louis worth \$60,000,000, which they claim.

Formal announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ada L. Cook, of Johnson Park, Buffalo, N. Y., to Mr. William N. Gates, of Cleveland, O.—Buffalo Commercial. Mr. Gates is a brother to Mr. C. A. Gates, of this city.

Andrew Engle, of West Brookfield, has presented THE INDEPENDENT with one of his monstrous cucumbers, nearly five feet long. It was brought to this office by J. D. Miller, and is a vegetable curiosity that THE INDEPENDENT is proud of.

Mr. Wm A. Ullman has been assisting in Republican campaign work in New York, delivering speeches almost every night in various parts of the city. According to the New York papers these meetings have been largely attended and enthusiastic.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will give a social and exchange in the chapel on Friday evening, October 23. An interesting programme has been arranged, and there will be numerous articles for sale. Everyone is cordially invited to be present.

Any number of apple trees have blossomed for the second time this year, but Peter Poorman, who lives west of town, is the only man who can boast of a tree bearing its second crop of apples. It is known as the Gate apple and the largest of the second crop measures five inches in circumference.

Harry Iler, the truant who recently returned from New York, will be arraigned before Judge Wise, of the probate court in Canton, this morning. His mother and Truant Officer Brown both testify to the charge of incorrigibility, and Harry will, no doubt, be sent to the reform school. In September he ran away and was not heard from until he arrived in New York.

Work of taking out ballast from the gravel pit west of town, was on Monday resumed by the W. & L. E. Railroad Company. A work train is now engaged in hauling ballast which is being used to displace trestle work at Monroeville, Norwalk and Oak Harbor. Some eighteen or twenty men are at work in the pit and a telegraph station has been established there.—Belleuve Gazette.

One of the new furnaces at Reed & Co.'s glass works will be placed in operation on next Monday. The other furnaces are being heated and work will be under way generally at the factory within two weeks. The factory has been improved greatly since the last fire; the pot furnaces have been torn away and replaced by the more modern tanks, which enables the men to work with less difficulty, and furnish better glass.

Many old friends of the Rev. E. J. Vattmann, formerly of Canal Fulton, for a number of years a chaplain in the United States army, will be interested to learn that his regiment, which has been long stationed at Ft. Sheridan, near Chicago, leaves on the 15th inst. for its new station in Arizona and New Mexico. Hereafter Father Vattmann will be found at Ft. Bayard, N. M., headquarters of the 16th U. S. Infantry.

The Ohio Synod of the Reformed church, in session at Louisville, elected the Rev. J. H. Bomberger, of Columbiana, president. The Revs. A. G. Berky and wife, and Wm. H. Shults and wife are in attendance, the ladies attending the missionary convention. It has already been decided to hold the next synod in Canton, next year, in October. There is a good attendance, and the work of the denomination is in a healthy condition.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Parry Township Sunday School Association, held last Monday evening, it was decided to hold the next township convention on Saturday, November 21. It was also decided to have a house to house canvass of city and township in the near future. All schools connected with the association are requested to appoint canvassers to assist and report their names as soon as possible to the secretary, C. B. Heckman.

Dr. O. B. Wise has concluded a very pleasant visit with his sister, Mrs. J. A. Shoemaker, and has returned to his home in Ligonier Ind. A very pretty little town is Ligonier and Mr. Wise says that it is solid for McKinley. Before he left home Mr. Wise knew of thirty-three good citizens who have always voted the Democratic ticket, who had announced their intention of supporting McKinley, and he expects to find the list increased two fold on his return.

Frank W. Kohl has severed his connections with Anton Kopp, proprietor of the Millport brewery and the Massillon bottling works. He will be succeeded by Otto Kopp, son of the proprietor, who recently returned from a tour of inspection of the breweries and malt houses of the West. Mr. Kohl has not yet formed any plans for the future. "At present," said he, Saturday morning, "I am considering the proposition of a party of capitalists who wish to open another brewery in this vicinity." Mr. Kohl has held the position of bookkeeper and collector for the local brewery company for more than eight years, first under Erhard & Schimke, and later under their successor.

Whether anyone has ever succeeded in sending out a large number of invita-

tions to his or her own satisfaction, is a question in social experience that most people would answer in the negative. A short time ago Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese, of Brookline, Mass., sent out many invitations to the wedding reception of their daughter. They designed sending reception cards to all their Massillon and Canton friends, but unfortunately the stationer had packed a number of announcement cards with the reception cards, and they were sent out in place of the latter, much to the chagrin of the senders, when they learned of the error. Of course, there is no way of determining who received the reception cards and who the announcement cards, but the intention was that the former should be received by all.

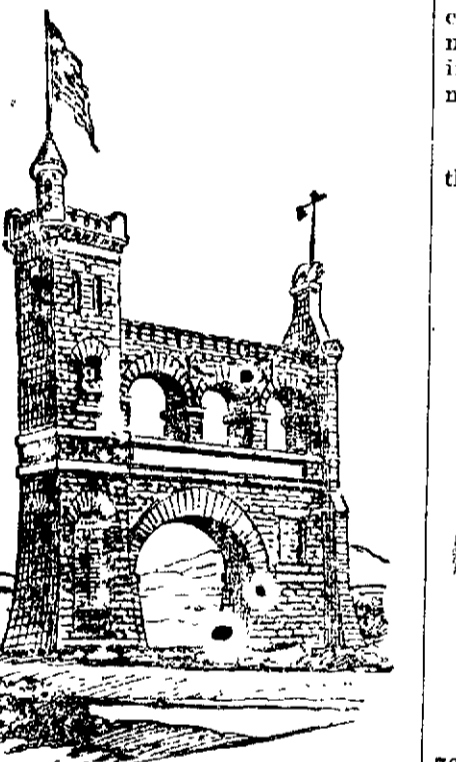
Mrs. Rebecca Pontius, whose death in Plain township, at the age of 90 years, has been noted in THE INDEPENDENT, had been a resident of Stark county ever since it was organized, eighty-eight years ago. Her father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and was with the armies of Washington during the struggle for independence. Her brothers did valuable service in the war of 1812. She had a distinct recollection of the second war with England and could narrate incidents of the struggle as they were discussed by the people of that time. When her family arrived in this state, in 1808, less than a dozen log cabins constituted the village of Canton. The father came armed with half a dozen or more parchments signed by Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, entitling him to as many quarter sections of land in what is now Plain township. He settled on what is now known as the Herbruk farm, and lived there until he died in 1862, at the age of 96. Mrs. Pontius died at the home of her son, Andrew.

**ARMY CORRESPONDENTS' MEMORIAL**  
The Ceremonies Accepting It Occur on South Mountain, Md.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Oct. 17.—The ceremonies of accepting the "Army Correspondents' Memorial" at Gapland, the beautiful summer home of George Alfred Townsend on South Mountain, has occurred here. There were about 200 invited guests present, including Governor Lowndes of Maryland and many prominent newspaper correspondents from different sections of the country. Governor Lowndes was accompanied by Adjutant General Wilmer.

The ceremony took place from the east porch of the lodge. Governor Lowndes was introduced by Mr. Townsend and delivered an interesting address pertinent to the occasion. He was followed by Mr. Townsend.

Speeches were also delivered by General H. V. Boynton, Edward McAuley of



**WAR CORRESPONDENTS' MEMORIAL, GAPLAND, MD.**

Hagerstown, Md., Captain McElroy of The National Tribune, General Fillerton of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battle commission and Edward Hayes of Washington.

**Bank Failure in Atlanta.**

ATLANTA, Oct. 17.—The Merchants' bank, one of the oldest and for many years soundest financial institutions in this city, has closed its doors. A large crowd of depositors quickly gathered about the unopened doors.

**Czar at a Church Ceremony.**

HAMBURG, Oct. 17.—The czar and czarina have arrived here and were present at the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Russian church here. Ex-Empress Frederick was also present.

**Gorman and Morgan Talked.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—United States Senator Gorman was greeted last night by a big crowd, which was limited only by the capacity of Music hall, when he made a political speech. Senator Morgan of Alabama also talked.

**PITH OF THE NEWS.**

Senator George of Mississippi is ill.

The registration at Harvard up to date exceeds all previous records.

Eight bodies were found on Florida shores, victims of the late storm.

J. H. Cummins is in jail in Chicago for extorting money from the wife of a stock broker.

George McMichael was arrested in Brookfield, O., on the charge of cruelly beating his mother.

James Smith, the slayer of Margaret Browne, confessed in court at Upper Marlboro, Md., that he was guilty of the crime.

Mrs. Harriet Walker and daughter Madeline have died at Pittsburg from drinking tea, poisoned in some mysterious manner.

It is now generally believed that the United States cruiser Bangor will be allowed to pass the Dardanelles without opposition and be used as a guardship for our legation.

Leopold Adler, who says he is a Philadelphian traveling for jewelry houses, claims to have been dragged on the train before reaching Portland, Ore., and robbed of \$7,000 worth of samples.

W. J. McCahan, the owner of the Independent sugar refinery in Philadelphia, denied the story that his establishment is to be part of a combination of independent refineries to fight the sugar trust.

At Jordania, Tenn., ten miles from Nashville, Taz Hyde shot and seriously wounded his brother Shiloh Hyde, and mortally wounded his sister-in-law as a result of a quarrel over money matters.

## THE SUPREME COURT

IT WILL BEGIN BUSINESS FOR THE WINTER WITH A REDUCED DOCKET.

Promise That It Will Catch Up With Its Work by 1900—Justice Field Returns to Duty in Feeble Health—Talk of His Retirement—Gossip of the Court.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—When the supreme court of the United States opens its fall term this month, there will be additional interest in its sittings due in part to the prominence given it in the present political campaign and partly to the serious illness of Justice Field last summer, which threatened for a time to create a vacancy on the bench. Justice Field has returned to Washington in feeble health, and the gossips are wondering if he intends to retire.

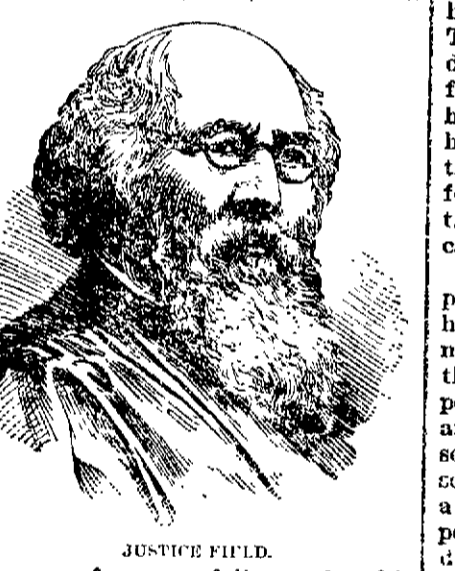
Another interesting point about the court which is noted at its reassembly is the fact that, through the creation of circuit courts of appeal a few years ago, the supreme court has been able to lighten its labors and to catch up on much of its unfinished business. There are 124 fewer cases on the docket today than there were a year ago, and it is estimated that by 1900 the court will be handling current business.

The chance of Justice Field's retirement from the bench has been considered very often in the last five years. It is safe to say the venerable associate justice would have conferred a favor on the last administration or the present one if he had taken advantage of the law for the retirement of supreme court justices and vacated his seat on the bench. There were many men who looked longingly at his place whom either president would have been glad to appoint. It is a place which any lawyer would be proud to have.

Many a man has declined a cabinet office who would have been glad to accept a place on the supreme bench. Senator George Gray of Delaware is an example. He has declined twice to go in the cabinet of President Cleveland, but his friends say he would accept a place on the supreme bench if the president could offer it to him. The difficulty about obtaining a place on the bench is much greater than the difficulty of obtaining a cabinet position. The cabinet changes almost invariably once in four years, and many cabinets are made and unmade half a dozen times during an administration. Changes in the supreme court are few and far between, because none of the justices retires until he is incapacitated for further work, and most of them live to a good old age.

**Justice Field's Ambition.**

Justice Field could have retired from the bench Nov. 4, 1886, when he was



70 years of age, on full pay, but his ambition was to beat the service record of the court. It is a long record and a hard one to beat. It was held by Chief Justice Marshall, who went on the bench Jan. 31, 1801, and served until his death, July 6, 1835. Justice Field was appointed March 10, 1863, and he would have to serve until Aug. 16, 1897, to equal the record of Justice Marshall. Justice Field eclipsed the record of McLean some time ago, and he hopes to serve long enough to beat the record of Chief Justice Marshall.

It is not entirely with a view to beating a record that the justices of the supreme court refuse to take advantage of the retirement act. Judicial service becomes a habit of life with them, and they cling to it as long as their mental vigor remains. At least that was the view of Justice Field's case taken by the late Secretary Gresham, with whom I talked about it two years ago. In the case of Justice Field it has taken more than mental vigor to maintain a position on the bench. Each of the justices is assigned during the recess of the court to a circuit where he sits jointly with the federal judge of the circuit. This was not the case at first. In the early years of the court's history it was customary for each of the justices to make a tour of the country, and some of them did this with a coach and four, while others rode on horseback. Justice Todd rode more than 2,000 miles in one year on judicial duty. Justice Field was assigned to the Pacific coast circuit when he was appointed to the bench, and he has traveled in the discharge of his duties 13,000 miles each year, 500,000 miles in all. He was a man of splendid physique and traveling never seemed to exhaust him. In this particular he was unlike many of the members of the court, for most of them lead sedentary lives. The only exercise they get usually is in the form of walking, and Justice Harlan and Justice Shiras are familiar figures on Pennsylvania avenue, walking to the capitol whenever the supreme court is sitting. Justice White is a bicycle rider. But the other justices usually ride in their carriages, and in the last year they have not even had the trouble of walking up stairs—an elevator has been built for their special use, so that they can ride from the basement floor to the main floor of the capitol.

**Habits of the Justices.**

In Taney's day there were no elevators, and the supreme court met in

the lower floors of the capitol. Chief Justice Marshall had to climb up stairs to the supreme court room, but Marshall liked exercise, and in the coldest weather he was seen on the streets of Washington in clothing better fitted for summer—no overcoat on his back—taking a "constitutional."

Most of the justices ride in their own carriages. Justice Field lives so near the capitol that he has no need of a carriage, but the walking he does is not sufficient exercise for a man of his vigorous frame. So he has gone through home gymnastics regularly. He has lived a regular life, too, and a temperate one. Not that temperance seems to make very much difference in the longevity of a supreme court justice. The late Justice Miller, who sat for so many years at the right of the chief justice, and whose place Mr. Field has occupied now for nearly five years, was a regular whisky drinker, and he could not sit down to dinner without a glass of whisky and water beside his plate. That was a condition on which he accepted invitations to dine. And very fond of dining the justices of the supreme court are. Justice Field has always been a dinner giver, and his home opposite the capitol—it is the historic building used as a prison during the war—was the scene of much hospitality. Singularly enough, the entertaining of the justices is done chiefly in the circle of the bench. You would think perhaps the nine members of the court would see enough of each other at the capitol, but when they entertain it is usually in their own circle, and this is especially true of the older justices.

**Field and Brewer.**

When they entertain each other, these justices are fond of exchanging reminiscences, and the fact that they have exchanged the same reminiscences again and again for 15 or 20 or 25 years seems to detract nothing from their enjoyment of them. One constant topic of interest with Justice Field and Justice Brewer has been the fact that each of them spent part of his youth in Asia Minor, Brewer having been born at Smyrna when his father, who was Field's uncle by marriage, was a missionary. Field went to Smyrna a boy of 13 and remained 2½ years. Brewer was born five or six years later. Field graduated from Williams college two years before Brewer was born and became a lawyer when Brewer was beginning to walk. They never were associated, and it was a remarkable coincidence that both should have landed on the supreme bench of the United States.

Field learned to speak and write modern Greek while he was in Smyrna, and he studied and perfected himself in other languages, so that he is probably the best linguist on the bench. He had a special value also from his knowledge of land law and mining gained during his years of practice on the Pacific coast. There have been many romantic incidents in his career. He arrived in California—a "forty-niner"—with \$10 in his pocket, but he had brought with him 64 N. Y. Tribunes, and these he sold in partnership with a boy for \$1 apiece. The \$64 thus gained and the \$10 he brought with him was the capital with which he started in life.

He found more pleasure if not more profit in the law than in mining, and he helped administer frontier justice for many years, being the first alcalde of the town of Marysville. He entered politics early in his western experience and was a member of the legislature for several years. During this time he had some stormy experiences and figured in a duel. He had always a lively taste for politics, and he has been mentioned at different times as a possible presidential candidate. But the bench suited him better than the forum, and he has been administering justice much of his life. He went on the supreme bench of California in October, 1857, and has been sitting in judgment continually ever since.

**Life on the Bench.**

Even on the bench his life has not been free from adventure. He has had more than one personal encounter when covering his circuit, which included California, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska and Arizona. The most famous of these was the encounter with the desperate lawyer Terry, the husband of Sarah Althea Hill, who sued Sharon's estate, claiming to be Sharon's widow. Terry drew a knife on Justice Field in a railroad eating room, and Field's companion promptly shot him dead.

In more senses than one Justice Field's position was no sinecure. Until 1890 the justices were required to pay their expenses on circuit, and this was a great drain on the modest \$10,000 a year which is a justice's salary. The chief virtue of the \$10,000 a year which the law allows the justices is the fact that it is assured to them for life. If they choose to retire at 70, the full salary goes right on. Many of the justices of the supreme court have been well to do, but most of them have made great sacrifices to accept places on the supreme bench. Roscoe Conkling declined a place on the supreme bench on the ground that he could not afford to accept it. Justice Shiras of Pennsylvania gave up a practice worth \$50,000 a year, it was said, when he came to Washington, and no doubt he had saved a good part of his income for some years before coming here, for he is reckoned well off. The late Justice Bradley lived modestly, but he had been making \$40,000 a year for a number of years before he came here, and he died worth \$500,000. Stanley Matthews of Ohio lived in one of the handsomest houses on Connecticut avenue for many years before his death, and he left his widow a large fortune. Chief Justice Waite, on the other hand, died comparatively poor, and so did Justice Miller. Chief Justice Fuller lives in a very handsome home on Massachusetts avenue, but he rents it. GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

**No Cause For Complaint.**

"You should have more of an eye to the future, Jack."

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